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STRUGGLES SEEN ENDING ALONG EUROPEAN FRONTS

German Holdings in North Untenable — Breslau, Dresden, Chemnitz Still Unoccupied

Domei

ZURICH, May 3.—The final curtain on the war in Europe may be about to drop with British penetration into the northern fortress of Hamburg, the proclamation of Prague as a "hospital city," and the big British-Soviet junction on the Baltic, according to reports from Paris.

The northern German holdings have been split into several untenable pockets and the southern section has been shrunk by the surrender in Italy of German combat and service troops. The Alpine redoubt was virtually wiped out under the terms of the surrender. The Germans still hold Bohemia and Moravia, eastern Austria and the mountainous region of northwest Yugoslavia.

The British and Soviet forces joined on the Baltic at Wismar above captured Berlin and east of fallen Luebeck. It was more of a mop-up than a campaign. What Germans remained fled to Denmark.

With the loss of Berlin, Hamburg, Luebeck and Rostock, the only large German cities remaining unoccupied are Breslau, Dresden, Chemnitz and Kiel. At Luebeck, the British were 61 kilometers from Kiel and 136 kilometers from the Danish frontier. In the south, the Danubian fortress of Passau fell to Patton's troops.

Under the terms of the Italian surrender, the Austrian provinces of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg all were surrendered. Included in the regions were the cities of Innsbruck and Salzburg. The surrendered region stretches to within artillery range of Berchtesgaden and the 70th division of the American 3rd Army pushed to within 63 kilometers of Berchtesgaden. Braunau, the birthplace of Hitler, has been completely occupied. Patton's troops crossed into Czechoslovakia near [illegible] Pastrkov and advanced 10 kilometers to within 40 kilometers of Pilsen and its Skoda munitions works.

Soviet Forces Contacted

A Reuter frontline report said that Field Marshal Montgomery's British air-borne troops had contacted Soviet tanks in the area of Wismar on the Baltic coast last night while the American 9th army contacted Marshal Zhukov's forces near Wittenberg.

The link-ups north of Berlin, the report said, mean that Germany's last-ditch area in the north ceases to exist for all practical purposes. However, German troops are still holding out round Emden and Wilhelmshaven and there is still the possibility of a last stand in Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, the report said.

Hamburg Said Entered

Domei

ZURICH, May 3.—The Hamburg radio today announced that the British 2nd Army of Lieutenant General Sir Miles Dempsey had entered the city of Hamburg today shortly after the city had been proclaimed an "open city."

A few minutes after 1 p.m. today a broadcast said, "It is doubtful if we will come on the air again with news bulletins. We take leave of Hamburgers herewith."

The radio in its last announcement today said, "At this moment British occupation troops are marching into Hamburg." Reuter said that since this announcement only music had been heard from the Hamburg Radio.

Another Hamburg broadcast today, declared that the city of Prague had been proclaimed a "hospital city" by Admiral Doenitz. The announcement added that negotiations "for political reorganization in the directorate of Bohemia and Moravia have begun. Any disturbance of calm and orderly developments which could only lead to Bolshevik chaos will be suppressed by force of arms."

N. Italy Fighting Ends

Domei

ZURICH, May 3.—At the anti-Axis headquarters of the Mediterranean Command, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander today issued the final communique of the Italian campaign, according to a Rome dispatch. The communique said, "Fighting ceased in northern Italy west of the Isonzo River with the unconditional surrender of all enemy troops under the command of the German army group C. There remain only multitudinous administrative details of assembling and disarming scattered and disorganized elements of the German Wehrmacht.

"In northeast Italy, the New Zealand division occupied the important port of Trieste. General Freyberg accepted the surrender of the German garrison to allied forces at 4:30 p.m. yesterday.

Italy Campaign Cost American 5th Army 109,163 Casualties

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—The conquest of Italy from the moment of the anti-Axis landing in September, 1943, until April 28—four days before all German resistance ended—cost the American 5th Army 109,163 casualties, Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, revealed today, according to a Washington dispatch. Stimson, reporting this today, said the total included 21,577 killed, 77,248 wounded and 10,338 missing. At the same time, Stimson disclosed that total casualties in all services since the beginning of the war have reached 940,472.

CROSSING OF KIEL CANAL BY BRITISH IS REPORTED

Final Stand by German Troops Stationed in Norway Considered Likely

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The Swedish radio announced this evening that British forces have crossed the Kiel Canal today. The radio, which quoted information received from Denmark, said the British had reached Eckernfoerde.

A later dispatch said that British troops have crossed the frontier of Jutland.

Another report stated that Admiral Doenitz and Count Schwerin Krosigk, his new Foreign Minister, were today reported to be in the vicinity of Kiel, German naval base only 36 miles from the British forces at Luebeck.

A Reuter reporter believed Kiel is the seat of the Doenitz Government.

Last Bid in Norway Likely

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—With confusion in Germany and with the end of the war in Europe imminent, German troops stationed in Norway are being particularly watched with keen interest especially since the Germans may stage a final stand in the scandinavian countries.

The German force in Norway, is estimated by responsible quarters at 150,000 troops, which have been strengthened in recent months by aerial delivery of weapons and supplies.

Meanwhile, Stockholm has heard that negotiations were in progress to bring about the surrender of the Norway Germans without bloodshed. Norwegian patriots, in an order of the day, called upon the people to offer no provocation to the Germans which might, diminish prospects of an orderly end to the occupation.

Meanwhile, a Reuter report from the 21st Army group headquarters today said that the Germans are evacuating from the east and west coasts of Schleswig Holstein in fishing smacks and all types of craft, fleeing to Denmark.

Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters stated that a great armada of several hundred German ships including U-boats was sighted by pilots of the British 2nd tactical air force today off the Baltic ports on the east coast of Schleswig Holstein Peninsula. They are all moving in the direction of Norway, the announcement said.

Schoerner Exhorts Troops

Domei

ZURICH, May 3.—A south German radio today broadcast an order of the day from Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner, last reported commanding the German troops facing the Red Army, in which he exhorted his troops to rally around Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and continue to fight.

"Hitler's work and mission are a sacred legacy for the coming generations," Schoerner said. "We, the living, now have the obligation to fight on."

German Commanders Surrender

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The Luxembourg radio said today that many German commanders in Zeeland and Jutland were surrendering to Danish mayors.

SOVIET JOURNAL ASSAILS ANGLO-SAXON 'DEMOCRACY'

Poland, Rumania, Others not Endowed With Democratic Regimes, Says Paper

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The Soviet journal, War and Working Class, on a discussion of democracy this week, avers that it is wrong of Britain and the United States to think that Poland, Rumania and some other nations are endowed with democratic regimes, according to a Moscow dispatch.

Since these countries never had such democratic regimes, the journal asks, "So why do they need it now?"

It says that the difference in social order and ideology between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the Anglo-Saxon Powers on the other should not matter at all in the way of lasting and friendly cooperation.

Holding that the Soviets are more democratic than the British, the journal says that the colored races in the British Empire "don't enjoy any of the democratic liberties enjoyed by the British exiled small white minority."

The journal argues against the view that in order to reestablish democracy in the "liberated" countries of Europe it is sufficient to return to the prewar position. What sort of democracy, it asks, did Poland have under Pilsudki, or Hungary under Horthy, or Rumania, Bulgaria with its ruling King, or Greece under Metaxas, and Yugoslavia. It denies that democracy in these countries must everywhere be based on personal petition, between what he calls that Fascist and anti-Nazi government. In these countries, it argues, it is dangerous to give full freedom of action to former Fascist collaborators, people who were only too willing to intrigue against the Soviet Union and are too willing to oppose, what no one can deny, it says, are democratic reforms, such as land reforms directed against the big landowners.

Asking what is democracy, the journal says that it isn't something strict and unalterable. English democracy in Cromwell's days isn't the same as British democracy of today. Time and circumstances change, and it would be hopeless if in every European country, democracy were expected to copy exactly the British or American pattern. It adds, "It would be indeed an uncalled for interference in their internal affairs to try to expect just this particular type of democracy of them." The paper asserts that Poland, Rumania and others are now developing a new form of democracy carried out by their progressive anti-Fascist elements.

Significantly the paper says that those who worry so much about pure democracy in Europe had better turn their attention to colonial countries where there isn't even a faint smell of democracy.

The article is believed to have naturally a direct bearing on all the Soviet Union's neighboring countries, for example, Czechoslovakia, which unlike the other countries was as nearly a type of democracy in the British sense as any.

Regarding Poland, the article stresses the reluctance felt by the present Warsaw Governmnet to get involved with representatives abroad of what they call the old ruling class.

U.S. DENIES ACCUSATION

Ill-Treatment Charges of Freed Soviet Citizens Said Unfounded

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—The U.S. State Department today described as unfounded the Soviet assertions that Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American armies are not being treated properly, according to a Washington dispatch. The Department specifically disputed a recent assertion that 800 Red Army officers had been transferred to the United States and their whereabouts concealed from Soviet authorities. The assertion was made by a recent Moscow broadcast quoting Colonel General S. I. Golikov, Soviet Repatriation Commissar.

The Soviet official was quoted as having declared that the United States and British Governments were not carrying out the agreement reached at Yalta regarding the treatment and repatriation of American, British and Soviet prisoners and that the two Governments were violating the agreement. He was also quoted to have charged that there were three concentration camps holding Soviet prisoners in Britain.

Suzuki States Japan's Resolve Is Unshaken Despite Change in European War Situation

Because of the sudden change in the European war situation, the position and responsibility of Japan in East Asia has become more difficult, but the conviction of the Japanese people in the aim of the War of Greater East Asia will never be disturbed on that account and the determination of the Japanese Government to execute the war will be further strengthened, declared Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki in his statement issued at 5 p.m. on Thursday concerning the recent development in Germany.

At 7 p.m. the same day the Prime Minister broadcast a similar address to the entire people.

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

"As you fellow countrymen already know, the war trend in Germany has become extremely unfavorable. Reports have come in of even the death of Fuehrer Hitler. Since Germany has been in alliance with Japan, and the United States and Britain are our common enemies, the Japanese people deplore such a situation.

Express Deep Sympathy

"We express our deep sympathy with the German people who have up to this moment for more than five years fought valiantly and paid enormous sacrifices. We Japanese must renew our determination.

"Japan's war aims, as clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, lie solely in self-existence and self-defense. Only at the critical juncture of our national existence did we take up arms as a last resort. The United States and Britain, threatening the integrity of our Empire, had been for many years aggressive nations preying upon the countries of East Asia. In other words, Japan's integrity and East Asia's liberation are inherently one and the same. In this sense, Japan and the countries of East Asia must be considered bound together completely on the basis of identical war aims.

"Japan's position in East Asia has become more difficult and her responsibility heavier by the current developments in Germany. Our war aims are essentially different from the aims of the war in Europe. Our aims, based upon the great principle of human justice, lie in constructing a true order of common prosperity and well-being, not only in Greater East Asia, but also in the world. Our nation's faith, therefore, can by no means be shaken by the sudden developments in the European war situation.

"Of course, the determination of the Japanese Government successfully to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia will only be further intensified. Now indeed upon our shoulders has fallen the unprecedentedly heavy responsibility of safeguarding our unblemished Empire and Greater East Asia against the inroads of foreign enemies for generations to come.

We Are Prepared

"In this extraordinary emergency, I do not entertain the slightest doubt that our one hundred million countrymen without a single exception, fired by their Japanese blood, will in harmonious unity renew their determination to crush completely the arrogant enemies. We are fully prepared and we have in our forces on land, sea and in the air combined as one an unsurpassed strategic skill. Moreover, we firmly believe that there will surely come in our grasp a golden chance. Man improves as he meets trials and difficulties; so whatever difficult situation our country may face, as long as we are a people burning with the single thought of loyalty, we will overcome it. Surely there is a way to push forward the sacred task of our Empire.

"I need not repeat that I am determined to fight through this war with all I have. I desire that every one of you fellow countrymen also, like the heroes of the Special Attack Corps at the front, will valiantly march forward with vigorous spirit and hope to enhance the destiny of our Empire.

"Above us we have His Majesty the Emperor and the spirit of the Imperial Ancestors. Although the present changing situation in Europe has in no respest been unexpected on our part, I want to take this opportunity to make known once again both at home and abroad our faith in certain victory."

TOGO CALLS ON STAHMER TO EXPRESS CONDOLENCE

Foreign Minister Visits German Ambassador on Hearing of Fuehrer's Death

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo called on Ambassador H. G. Stahmer at the German Embassy at Nagatacho at 4:30 p.m. Thursday to express his deep condolence relative to the announcement of the death of Fuehrer Hitler.

Iguchi Mourns Death

Grieving deeply the death of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, said at his press conference on Friday that "his loss is not only a German loss but a loss also to us and to all the peoples allied together in the common fight against the United States and Britain."

Mr. Iguchi disclosed that the German Embassy in Tokyo had informed the Foreign Office on Thursday of the special German communique announcing the Fuehrer's death and that on Thursday afternoon Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo had gone to see Ambassador H. G. Stahmer to express deepest condolences on behalf of the Japanese Government.

Eulogizing the Fuehrer Mr. Iguchi said, "By the passing of the Fuehrer, the German people have lost a living concrete symbol of the spirit and ideals of the new Germany. He was the spirit incarnate of the New European Order which the German nation has spared no efforts to establish for the future well-being of Europe until the tide of war had interrupted the process."

"He gave Germany something to live and die for," Mr. Iguchi declared, "and he gave Europe and the world in general something to ponder over in the better reordering of the world for the ensurance of peace and progress. The Fuehrer has passed away, but his spirit, his labors and his ideals will surely live on in the hearts and minds of the German people in the still unfinished task.

"He will leave an indelible mark in history as one of the greatest leaders of a nation, as a man of great vision who peered far ahead into the future and as a man of action who labored with messianic zeal to create an order in Europe which would ensure stability, peace and progress in Europe."

HITLER'S DEATH MOURNED BY REICH, SAYS STAHMER

Struggle Against Bolshevism Will Continue Despite Loss Of Heroic Leader

Although the Fuehrer is dead, his work lives on in the hearts of the German youth and all upright German men and women, stated German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer in a statement issued to the press on Thursday. The heroic death of the Fuehrer holds for them the sacred duty not to let his flag sink and to march on along the way which he had led them, Mr. Stahmer declared.

Ambassador Stahmer's statement follows:

The Fuehrer is dead.

No words can describe the immensity of the loss which this news contains for the German people and the German nation. Rarely has the leader of a nation in such a high measure possessed the love, the confidence and unreserved allegiance of his people. Seldom, therefore, a people mourns for its leader as deeply as the German people today. But rarely, too, is a people so determined to remain faithful to the legacy of its leader and to fulfill his will.

The Fuehrer's death bears the same traits of heroic greatness which distinguished his life. His death was worthy of his life. Faithful until the last to himself, his words and his life work, he fell at the head of the heroic defenders of Berlin, fighting in the same uncompromising manner as he had always lived. Thus his death the same as his life gave the German people for all times an example of self-sacrifice and devotion.

His achievements, conceptions and aims transcend by far the tragic phase through which Germany is passing at the moment. The seeds he has sown will bear their fruits, even if a whole generation had to make sacrifices toward this end the same as he sacrificed himself. Only future generations will be able fully to appreciate what the personality of the Fuehrer, his struggle and his work meant not only for Germany but also for Europe and the world.

He lived and died as leader of the Germans, but also as a great European. Those, however, who deem that in reconstructing Europe they can ignore the lifework and the spiritual inheritance of the Fuehrer or the ideological, political and social achievements of 12 years of national socialism, are building on sand.

Hails Hitler's Successor

As his successor the Fuehrer has appointed Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz. By this choice the Fuehrer has furnished the German people a last proof of his incomparable sense of responsibility, his farsightedness and his untiring concern. From the men around him he chose the one whom he had tested in good as in bad days and recognized as the best. The Fuehrer always judged his collaborators according to his own high standards. At length only those were accepted by him who in his opinion equalled him in self-sacrifice and sense of duty.

Through his career, his deeds and his attitude, Grand Admiral Doenitz has for a long time already impressed himself on the mind of the German people as an outstanding personality and leader. If, however, today the Germans follow him as unconditionally as they followed the Fuehrer, it is above all owing to the fact that the Fuehrer found him worthy to be his successor.

The first words which Grand Admiral Doenitz addressed to the German people after assuming the leadership, were devoted to the uncompromising continuation of the struggle against Bolshevism and those who lend it their support. These very thoughts had inspired the last proclamation of the Fuehrer to his armed forces.

The Fuehrer is dead, but his struggle continues. His work lives on in the hearts of the German youth and all upright German men and women. His heroic death holds for them the sacred duty not to let his flag sink and to march on along the way which he had led them.

Doubtlessly the memory of this great man will also be upheld by the Japanese people to whom he was a sincere friend and whose heroic traits he admired.

INDIA'S FREEDOM NEARS, DECLARES S.F. DELEGATE

Sir Firoz Khan Noon Believes Gandhi Should Retire; Hits Race Prejudice

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—India can and will be a free country soon after the war ends, declared Sir Firoz Khan Noon, one of the Indian delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization, at an international press conference in San Francisco today, according to a report from that city.

He stated: "I have not the least doubt that India can and will be a free country soon after the war. Even if the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League do not come to an understanding, Britain will have to arbitrate and give India a constitution making her a completely free, independent and equal country within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

He remarked that world forces without and the surge of national feeling within India were too great to be resisted any longer.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Firoz said that Gandhi's thoughts were out of date and he would be doing a great service to the country if at this moment Gandhi would retire in favor of a younger man, such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

He also declared that there is no party in the whole of India or an individual in or outside India who did not want it to be free and independent of all foreign control. "When that freedom would be achieved was a thing that depended on the Indians themselves. It was only because of an misunderstanding between them that this delay was taking place," he stressed.

Speaking on the racial question, he asserted: "I do not see why anybody should be inferior to anybody. We feel everybody in Asia is as good as anyone living in the United States. And we will fight tooth and nail against inequality. There is no European attending the San Francisco conference who will refuse to grant racial equality."

May Intern Reich Envoy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The newspaper Aftonbladet said today that Sweden intends to intern German Minister Hans Thomsen and other top German Legation personnel when Germany capitulates or the anti-Axis declares the war in Europe as ended. The journal speculated that the anti-Axis might want to question Thomsen, who was the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington until the outbreak of war.

Sweden to Represent Japanese Interests in S. American States

The Swedish Government has complied with the Japanese request that it replace the Spanish Government in representing Japanese interests in some of the Latin American countries, including Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay, it was revealed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his press conference on Friday. This information has been received from Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Minister to Sweden, Mr. Iguchi said. After the Spanish Government had severed relations with the Japan Government, the latter had approached the Swiss and Swedish Governments to be its protecting Power in some of the countries which had severed diplomatic relations with Japan or had declared war upon her. No official reply has been received from the Swiss Government as yet, Mr. Iguchi said.

ENEMY DRIVE ON TARAKAN FOILED BY NIPPON UNITS

Attempted Push to Airfield Is Costly to Invaders — Japanese Sink 3 Minesweepers

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, May 3.—In spite of the frantic efforts of the enemy troops to break through the Japanese lines, under protection of bombers, the Japanese Forces in the Tarakan area are maintaining high fighting morale and are in firm control of their frontline positions, the Japanese Army Forces here announced at 2 p.m. today.

Part of the enemy accompanied by tanks attempted to advance toward the airfield at about 1 p.m. yesterday but the Japanese repulsed them. Heavy casualties were suffered by the enemy.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces have sunk three minesweepers, according to confirmed war reports up to the present.

B-24's Raid Balik Papan

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 3.—Several B-24's raided Balik Papan and vicinity on Thursday morning and strafed warcraft in this area. However, Japanese Forces on the spot counterattacked and downed one enemy plane. The rest of the raiders were put to flight.

B-24's Hit Balik Papan

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, May 3.—Eighteen B-24's, coming in three groups, attacked the Balik Papan area for nearly an hour from 12:30 p.m. today. The raiders fled after dropping bombs which fell around the airfield. No damage was caused by the attack.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed

By M. MURAKAWA and Y. YOSHIDA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 3.—With the enemy forces intent upon gaining complete control of Tarakan Island, they are in a frenzy to enlarge their forces and their bridgehead.

Three cruisers and more than 10 destroyers and minesweepers entered the bay and then opened up a fierce bombardment. However, counterattacking with strong artillery firing, the Japanese repulsed the enemy.

On the other hand enemy troops with tank corps in the lead, who have been advancing north parallel to the beach, attempted to advance in the direction of the airfield but they were forced to retreat in face of the Japanese counterattack. The Japanese are securely maintaining their frontline positions.

1,300 Planes Appear

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, May 3.—The Japanese Forces on Palau Island are putting up fierce counteroperations against enemy aircraft. The island was raided during the middle 10 days of April by 1,300 enemy aircraft.

Palau Raiders Repulsed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, May 3.—About 20 B-24's divided into several formations raided Truk Island from the night of May 1 to dawn of the following morning. However they were repulsed by Japanese Units on the spot.

ALL INVADER OFFENSIVES DRIVEN BACK ON OKINAWA

Japanese Units Smash Repeated Attempts of U.S. Forces To Break Through

All the American assaults which were directed on the consecutive days of May 2 and 3 on the west and east coast of the main Okinawa Island were smashed by Japanese Forces in their counteroffensive operations.

Powerful invasion forces supported by tanks repeatedly attacked our positions in the Kochi and Maeda areas on May 2 but were repulsed in every clash.

In the west coast area the enemy on the same day also continued their offensive with particularly intensive fighting taking place shortly after noon when the Japanese Units, upon securing their positions, smashed the invaders.

On May 3 a persistent enemy attack was repeated against Kochi without any success. On the Maeda and Chuna fronts the American forces, under protection of tank units attempted to strike our position but met a heavy Japanese counterattack.

A part of the enemy forces penetrated into our positions on the west coast area on the morning of May 3 but were driven back. At about 2 p.m. the same day the enemy again attempted a breakthrough of our firing line in the same area resulting in fierce battle.

3 Enemy Warships Sunk

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 4.—Japanese Air Units last night subjected enemy vessels around the main Okinawa Island and the enemy airfields on the island to heavy attacks, sinking instantaneously or otherwise, one cruiser, one destroyer and one minesweeper and severely damaging and setting ablaze one cruiser and starting fires at more than 10 places at the North and Central airfields. These fires raged for a long time. On the same day a total of about [illegible] enemy planes, including a few B-29's, raided the Okinawa front.

Minamitorishima Attacked

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, May 4.—A total of about 20 B-24's raided Minamitorishima during daylight Wednesday in several separate attacks. Japanese Forces damaged two of them.

BRITISH CARRIERS IN PACIFIC

Participated With U.S. Fleet in Attacking Okinawa Islands

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—The U.S. Pacific Fleet headquarters today disclosed that the British aircraft carriers Indomitable, Indefatigable, Victorious, and the Illustrious, are operating in the Pacific, according to a Guam dispatch.

The announcement said that the first three, all 13,000 tons displacement, participated in the British Pacific Fleet attacks on the Ryukyu Islands in connection with the American invasion on Okinawa.

It had previously been announced that the Illustrious and the battleship King George V were in the Pacific.

KYUSHU AREA AGAIN RAIDED

About 80 B-29's Attack Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Oita and Fukuoka Areas

Following a lapse of three days, about 80 Mariana-based B-29's in two formations appeared over the Kyushu area from the direction of the sea area east of Miyazaki Prefecture and from the southwestern part of Cape Ashizuri at about [illegible] p.m. on Thursday.

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units encountered the enemy planes before they could penetrate the mainland and broke up their formations in fierce combat. The main body of [illegible] B-29's carried out bombing attacks from an altitude of [illegible] meters for about an hour over Shibushi Bay in Kagoshima Prefecture and air bases in Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures while the other formation bombed the vicinity of Saeki in Oita Prefecture and the Kurume plains in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Calcutta Lifts Blackout

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—Blackout which had continued for the last three and a half years in Calcutta were lifted yesterday, according to reports from that city.

MINOR COUNTRIES ASSAIL WORLD COUNCIL PROJECT

Want Peace Kept on Regional Basis; U.S. Given Severe Jolt by Opposition

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—John Hightower, AP correspondent, reported from Washington today that the "Big Four" plan for an all-powerful world council to guard future peace today was attacked by several nations at the United Nations Conference declaring they wanted to put peace-keeping on a more regional basis.

The issue, he said, appears certain to impose a severe test on American leadership. The United States is seeking both to promote the creation of a world-wide security system and to fit into it such regional organizations as the Pan-American system without allowing the development of regional blocs.

So far the American delegation under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius has avoided a showdown among its own members on the sort of formula it may support, the report said. The 16 American amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, which are to be announced tomorrow, do not cover the regional issue.

As proposals poured in for reshaping the Dumbarton Oaks proposals on the power of the security council, there were in the meantime the following developments today:

Molotov Leaving Soon

1. Stettinius started a drive to keep as many foreign ministers as possible in San Francisco throughout the conference despite the pressure of their war-end problems at home. He told some that he hoped the job of blueprinting a world organization would be completed within three weeks and he himself intends to see it through. Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov plans to leave in a few days while British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden plans to stay at least another week.

2. Molotov, Eden and Stettinius conferred yesterday on Poland, trying to clear the way for the reorganization of the Warsaw Government.

3. The American delegation decided that Argentina should get no official position at the conference.

4. French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told a news conference that his Government could accept the principle of international military bases, but would never surrender any territory.

5. Leaders of several middle and small Power delegations said that they would be unwilling to turn over complete control of their military forces to a security council in which they had no voice. They proposed that any country not on the council should give approval before its forces could be summoned to action.

6. The British completed a plan for international trusteeships over former Axis territories which opposed the United States plan for strategic trusteeships to cover military bases. The American proposal would let the United States keep exclusive control over the key islands captured from Japan.

The conference routine today was limited to organization meetings of commissions and committees.

Molotov Makes Speech

A San Francisco report said that the plenary session on Wednesday was presided over by Mr. Molotov. There was a big applause from the delegates as the Soviet Foreign Commissar made his way to the rostrum to convene the session which began at 3:35 p.m. and lasted until 6:15 p.m. His opening address was translated into English.

The first duties of the meeting were the reports read by secretary general of the conference Alder Hiss, who announced that the four commissions and the sub-committees within the commissions will hold their first meetings on Thursday morning. He said that they will begin work of formulating the world security organization. The commission supervising this work is headed by the delegates from Belgium, South Africa, Norway and Venezuela.

Later in the day, Stettinius confirmed the report that Mr. Molotov was planning to return to Moscow in a few days in view of the fast-moving events in Europe. Stettinius added that he, Eden and Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, met privately on Monday night and that the greatest harmony existed between them.

Important amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks agreement will shortly be submitted by the British delegation supported by the nations of the British Commonwealth, it was authoritatively learned today, according to another San Francisco dispatch.

The amendments will firstly seek to ensure that the economic and social council designed to prevent conditions that cause war should occupy a position parallel to that of the Security Council; secondly, make concrete proposals to build up the prestige of the Security Council; and thirdly, to preserve a large measure of flexibility in the operational machinery of the new organization without impairing the precision of the aims.

'Big Three' Discuss Proposal to Revamp Polish Government

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius met again today to consider the proposal submitted by the Soviet delegation regarding the reorganization of the Polish Government in Warsaw in accordance with the Yalta agreement, according to a San Francisco dispatch. In the face of pessimistic reports in the American press, officials in San Francisco stated emphatically that there is no deadlock on the question of the Polish Government reorganization, that it is still an open question and the possibility of Poland being invited to the conference still is not ruled out.

BRITISH PRESS SAYS BAN NOT PUT ON INDIA ISSUE

Denies Report Papers Ordered Not to Print References to Colony Made at S.F.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—Reports from San Francisco suggesting that the British Government brought pressure to bear on the British press to suppress any important reference to the status of India which might be made at the San Francisco Conference caused great indignation among the editors of London's national dailies, according to a London dispatch.

The San Francisco reports which caused the stir stated that the "only British paper which published Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov's references to India as not being an independent country was the News Chronicle" which it said printed it in one edition and dropped it from later editions.

The London dispatch said that the editor of the News Chronicle declared he had reprinted all the reports from San Francisco in every edition including the last.

"The British press has not received any instructions of this nature from anyone," he said. "It is sheer nonsense to suggest that there has been even an attempt to exercise such pressure. I for one would flatly refuse to obey any such order."

A review of Tuesday's London papers shows that only the News Chronicle, the Times, and the Daily Telegraph dealt with Monday's proceeding of the San Francisco Conference at any length. They all quoted Molotov's statements on the "non-independence of India" as circulated to the British papers in Reuter's 800-word report of Molotov's speech on Argentina.

Britain's chief press censor, Admiral Thompson said, "No such instructions have been issued."

DUCE'S DEATH DESCRIBED

Executor Declares He Fired Five Bullets at Mussolini

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, May 1.—The public announcement by the Anti-Axis Mediterranean Command of the execution of Premier Benito Mussolini and the public exhibition of his corpse by Italian partisans proves the savageness of the hearts of those people who proudly claim to be Christians.

Private Luigi Cleriti of the 52nd Partisan Corps, as published in the North Italian daily Unita said, "I received an order to take Premier Mussolini. I went to him and lied that I had been ordered to enable him to flee. Mussolini was dressed in an old brown overcoat and wore ragged boots. I drove Mussolini by car to the place of execution and ordered him to step down. I immediately reported the orders of the Commander of the Italian Liberation Army. Standing but five paces from Mussolini I executed him with five shots. Mussolini's body was exhibited in public at Como and then in the Loretto Public Square at Milan, in which square 15 other Republican leaders had been executed previously. Mussolini's corpse was buried on April 30 with those of Chief Secretary of the Fascist Party Alessandro Pavolini and other Fascist leaders."

Graziani Execution Denied

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—Persistent reports that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian Fascist Commander, had been executed were denied by the headquarters of the anti-Axis Mediterranean command today, according to a Rome dispatch.

Marshal Graziani is "a prisoner of war in anti-Axis hands," an authoritative military officer announced today. Capture of the Commander-in-Chief of the Fascist troops by Italian partisans was announced Saturday.

ANTI-AXIS WORLD FACES THREATENED FOOD CRISIS

Meat Shortage Is Most Acute; U.S. Desires to Suspend Deliveries to Britain

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—The long-threatening crisis in the food supply of the anti-Axis world has suddenly come to a head with the reported desire of the American Food Authorities to virtually suspend the deliveries of meat to the United Kingdom, revealed the Economist on March 24.

At present the United States supplies two pence worth of the British weekly ration of one shilling two pence worth of meat. The British Government stocks of all goods are now no more than 6,000,000 tons. They have been reduced by shipments to Europe and shall be further reduced by June to four and three quarter million tons which is the working minimum.

Naturally, there is no suggestion of cutting off Britain's supplies without any reduction of American consumption which shall be reduced during the second quarter this year.

It is worth noting what this means to each country in terms of the actual meat consumption. The figure of 115 pounds per head has been quoted as being the yearly rate in America for the second quarter, but for the whole year the United States Department of Agriculture expected the supply to be between 128 and 133 pounds.

In Britain, the consumption of meat and meat products amounted to 148.8 pounds which was just under the American consumption in 1943, and in 1944 to 155.4 pounds. Last year the American consumption was only 61 per cent.

Americans More Fortunate

The Americans have been more fortunate than the British regarding other foodstuffs, too. For example, only in three food groups out of the total of the 14 for which the Combined Food Board gives figures in America, reduced its consumption.

In the United Kingdom, the consumption has been reduced—and even more drastically—in eight of the groups. Increased consumption only occurred in such foods as potato and vegetables. There has naturally been an increase in the milk consumption, but not by adults.

The possibility of a reduction in the British meat ration caused great concern among the public. Perhaps, it has been forgotten that the meat ration was as low as one shilling for over three months in 1941.

Other foods were even scarcer than now—there were no dried eggs and no "spam". What could be endured then when the working hours were longer and severe, can be endured now. The public would accept a lower meat ration with its usual good grace if it were convinced that it was necessary. What would be found irksome would be the fact that some of the United Nations should be consuming more than others for no better reason than that they were less willing to accept reductions and less efficient in their methods of distribution.

The general food position of Britain and Europe must be pointed out in the clearest terms to the Americans so that they can see how much better are their own rations.

The Americans are generous and fair-minded so it seems natural that they would not wish to go on eating more than they did before the war at the expense of others who have been eating considerably less. Though other foods are in question at present there is a most acute shortage in the meat supply.

Swiss-Reich Phone Cut

Domei

ZURICH, May 2.—The Swiss government authorities today announced that the telephone service between Germany and Switzerland had been completely interrupted.

Uruguay Starts Riot As Journal Refuses To Fly Russian Flag

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—More than 100 persons in Uruguay were arrested and Police Chief Juan Gomez Folle was among more than 80 injured in the rioting last night by crowds who shouted down President Juan Amezaga and demanded the resignation of the Police Chief and the Minister of Interior, Juan Carbajal Victorica, according to a Montevideo dispatch. Police said the riots started when groups tried to force the liberal morning newspaper El Dia to fly the Russian flag as crowds passed on their way to a celebration of the fall of Berlin.

Hitler and Goebbels Committed Suicide, Claims Scribe Over International Phone

That Fuehrer Hitler and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels committed suicide; Reich Home Minister Heinrich Himmler is supporting Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as successor to Fuehrer Hitler and that Japanese residents in the western suburb of Berlin were taken by the Soviet forces were disclosed by Junshiro Wakayama, Mainichi correspondent at Zurich, in his talk over the international telephone on Thursday with the Mainichi office in Tokyo.

Questions asked by the Mainichi office and answers given by Mr. Wakayama are as follows:

Question: Since the entrance of the Red Army into Berlin, we have received only unreliable information from anti-Axis or neutral sources respecting the political and other movements in Germany. Did you obtain information as regards the condition in Germany?

Answer: In Germany the broadcasting stations at Hamburg and Innsbruck still remain, and listening to their reports their broadcasting is still made by Germans.

Question: About the death of Fuehrer Hitler, reports are circulated that he committed suicide or died in fighting. What is the real report?

Answer: The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced on May 2 that the Fuehrer died a brave death fighting. But according to another report, announcer Fritz who was making current comments from the Berlin Broadcasting Station and who was closely connected with Goebbels has now been captured by the Red Army. Fritz reported that Hitler and Goebbels committed suicide.

Question: Is Himmler's proposal of surrender to Britain and the United States true?

Answer: I believe there is no mistake about it as the Swedish Foreign Office as well as American and British authorities have announced it. But the United States and Britain have rejected it as it was not simultaneously made to the Soviet Union. Himmler has made no further proposal since then.

Question: What are the movements of Himmler since then?

Answer: Nothing is known about him.

Question: Doenitz became the new Fuehrer, but what is his relation with Himmler? Some say that Himmler and Doenitz are at conflict.

Answer: The real situation is not known, but I believe that Himmler is backing Doenitz. Without Himmler's support, Doenitz will not be able to undertake his task with ease.

Question: Former Finance Minister von Krosigk became the new Foreign Minister. Was he not born a bureaucrat?

Answer: Yes, and he belongs to the German National Party.

Question: What became of the Japanese residents remaining in the western suburb of Berlin?

Answer: It is said they were taken by the Soviet forces.

Hurried Evacuation From Berlin on Advice Of German Ministry Told by Domei Scribe

By SUSUMU EJIRI
Domei Staff Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, May 2.—Accompanied by a Yomiuri and two Asahi correspondents, I left Berlin on April 13, passed through northwestern Austria and arrived at Badgastein, 83 kilometers south of Saltzbruck, on April 27. Settled in this town, we are continuing our work under the protection of the German and Japanese authorities. At present everything is working smoothly, but we have received no reports concerning our compatriots in Berlin.

It was at 2 p.m., April 13 that we got a telephone message from the Propaganda Ministry. We were informed that all foreign correspondents wishing to evacuate from Berlin should assemble at the Leipzig Square by 4:30 p.m. The Propaganda Ministry promised that we would be given every assistance in continuing our work at our destination. The information came two days before we anticipated it so that we were not prepared. We hurriedly made our preparations, but we could not prepare ourselves as we would have wished to because an air raid warning was in effect from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. We rushed over to the Leipzig Square as best we could and left Berlin in the evening on the last special train on which were mounted two anti-aircraft guns.

The American, British and Soviet forces were pressing on the Elbe River from all sides by then, so that we had only a very narrow corridor through which to pass. Thus our train had to make many long stops and to change its course a number of times. Matters were made worse by successive air raids. In our small compartment we had our supper of noodles, tinned sardines and corned beef which was the only kind of food we had. From our window, we could see military trains loaded with tanks and trucks passing by one after the other in quick succession. The tired and begrimed faces of the German soldiers and their worn uniforms bespoke the ferocity of the fighting. After three nights the train approached the Sudeten frontier area. The engine on our train was very small and not capable of pulling many cars.

Despite all our efforts our train could not run in this area. We felt all on edge when we heard that the Allied forces had reached Chemnitz. Then a special train, guarded by troops and comprising sleepers and dining cars, drew into the station. It turned out to be the special train for diplomats which had left Berlin some hours after ours. We received permission to board this special train, so we boarded a second-class carriage with our 30 pieces of baggage. After a trying trip lasting six days, we arrived at Innsbruck, about 100 kilometers south of Munich and north of the Brenner Pass.

We discovered that we had to turn north again. Our first destination was Garmisch-Partenkirchen in southern Bavaria. It was in the middle of the night when the moon cast a cold light over the countryside. We had to walk along a mountain road up in the Bavarian Alps. After a whole week since our departure from Berlin we had finally arrived at our destination.

We discovered to our disappointment that there were no suitable telegraph facilities nor dwelling quarters. After staying at this place three days we decided to make for the Swiss frontier where we hoped to get into touch with fellow-nationals who would send our last reports for us from Switzerland, but we discovered that the French troops had reached the Swiss frontier area two hours before the hour set for our departure. Again we had to change our course suddenly. After another three days of hard traveling we reached a German base in the southeastern extremity of Germany. For two weeks we traveled right behind the battle-front and saw the last phases of the European War.

Scribe Flees From Berlin

Domei

BASE IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, May 3.—Constantly strafed by enemy planes during his flight from Berlin, Chikayoshi Tarui, Domei correspondent, recounted his hazardous 1,300-kilometer journey from the Reich capital to a base in southern Germany.

His report sent from Zurich follows:

"I left Berlin on April 17 as the last foreign correspondent. I made for southern Germany. I was determined to keep on sending news reports from southern Germany. Two Japanese students, Sono and Nishimura, accompanied me. Going through Pautzen, Teplitz, Pilsen, Kam and Augusburg, we made our way southward. Our road was hemmed in on both sides by the Allied forces and we were strafed by enemy planes constantly. After enduring many hardships we at last arrived at our destination in southern Germany on April 27. In the course of the hard 1,300-kilometer journey, I experienced the kindness and saw the might of the German armed forces.

"The attitude of the civilians showed a high state of orderliness. My eyes and ears told me that the general atmosphere was that the war would be over soon and that something was about to happen now. Near Pautzen a German motorized column came toward us at full speed. I stopped as soon as I was ordered to do so and stepped down from my car. A German officer approached me. He turned out to be Field Marshal Scherner, the youngest German Marshal.

"Approaching me, Field Marshal Scherner said, 'My men are offering the stiffest resistance they can, employing every kind of weapon, about 12 kilometers from here. We shall fight to the end in order to be able to set an example to the German people. He kindly wrote me a pass introducing me to all the German forces, and then sped on his way."

Truman Cuts Expenditure

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—The first step in the federal drive to cut war expenditure was taken by President Truman today who instructed Congress to "knock out" nearly $7,500,000,000 from the war program funds already appropriated, according to a Washington dispatch. The agencies affected by the President's move include the Office of Civilian Defense, Office of War Information, War Production Board, Office of Censorship, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administration, War Manpower Commission and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

PROPAGANDA MACHINERY OF ENEMY IS NOW ACTIVE

Takes Advantage of Himmler's Surrender News to Undermine German Morale

Taking advantage of the German proposal for unconditional surrender reportedly made by Henrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Army, through Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, Brittain and America have again set in motion their propaganda machinery to try to undermine the morale of the German people, comments the Asahi. However, the paper continues, there is something about Count Bernadotte's subsequent movements that calls for caution on our part in connection with the report.

In view of the fact that the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco is pursuing a most difficult course, it seems only natural that even out of consideration for the Soviet Union's feelings, America and Britain, who are facing the final and most delicate phase of the war situation in Europe, should have declined the German proposal of unconditional surrender which did not include the Soviet Union.

Taking advantage of the situation which has grown out of this proposed unconditional surrender, America and Britain have set in motion their propaganda machinery in order to destroy completely the German people's will to resist. Information that America and Britain are proceeding to spread reports on their intention of undermining the morale of the German people may have nothing substantial to support it at the present final stage of the European war situation. However, there is a strong tendency of its having its effect, as it continues, in affecting the minds of the German people about resisting their foes and thereby change from baseless to true reports. We must therefore be on our guard.

Heinrich Himmler, the man who reportedly first made the proposal of unconditional surrender, is one of the central figures in Germany. We would point out that such a proposal is in contravention of the Three Power Alliance. In spite of this, however, there is no change in our attitude, based on the morality of Japan toward Germany and we pray until the last moment that Germany may fight on energetically.

Whatever the outcome of the war, the unbending will of the German people to devote the last drop of their blood to their country at a time when their capital, Berlin, is in ruins and the grater part of their country has been overrun by their foes is certain to bring some benefit which will last beyond the present war and forever.

The outcome of the war situation in Europe, whatever it is, will not in the least affect Japan's attitude which is determined to carry the War of Greater East Asia through to its end and that of the 100,000,000 peoples who are burning with a fierce fighting spirit. On the contrary, there will be a further strengthening of the resolution of Japan and the 100,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia as they pass through trials. The thing which must be kept in our minds in this connection are reports which have lately come out of the anti-Axis camp revealing conflicts of interests among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union. It may be that there is some connection between this fact and the action of Himmler in proposing unconditional surrender to America and Britain only.

There is no reason to expect any serious controversy among America, Britain and the Soviet Union, although they are in pursuance of world policies which are fundamentally contradictory, so long as they have common interests to pursue. What concerns us is the effect which will be produced on the war situation in East Asia by the new situation in Europe which may find the Soviet Union out of the war and America and Britain tied up in the Pacific.

Newspapers of neutral countries report the following about the rivalry between America, Britain and the Soviet Union:

"The war on the Western Front does not go beyond a war as a matter of formality. The German forces are concentrated on the Eastern Front. On the Western Front the Germans are in retreat. They seem to be trying to establish some sort of connection with America and Britain.

"The President of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce and Industry is negotiating with the anti-Axis forces with the intention of saving the German chemical industries. Alfred Krupp, President of the Krupp Company, told a correspondent of the Daily Express, after the fall of Essen, that he desired cooperation in productive enterprises with America, and Britain in the years to come. He pointed out that out of the 160,000 factory workers in Germany, 50,000 were foreigners.

"There has also occurred the so-called gold bullion case in which attempts were made to offer 100 tons of gold bullion to the American and British forces after it had been removed to the West from Silesia where it had been concealed when a Soviet advance into that territory was imminent."

Portugal Expresses Sorrow at Passing Of Fuehrer Hitler

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—The Portuguese Government sent representatives to the German Legation here to communicate its official sorrow at the death of the Fuehrer. Official buildings were all ordered to fly their flags at half mast. The Minister of Eire here also placed the Swastika at half staff on the Irish Legation today in mourning for Adolf Hitler.

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—Premier Eamon De Valera called on German Minister Hempel last evening to express condolences on the death of Fuehrer Hitler, according to a Dublin dispatch. The flag at the German Legation flew at half-mast.

SURRENDER SAID IMMINENT

Paris Broadcast Claims Entire German Army Giving Up Soon

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The Paris radio, without confirmation elsewhere, said the surrender of the entire German army was imminent tonight. It quoted "unimpeachable sources" as saying that Prime Minister Churchill would go to Germany personally "for the final surrender."

The radio earlier said that Admiral Karl Doenitz, Hitler's successor, and Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler once more had approached the anti-Axis, this time offering to surrender to the Soviets as well.

Offer Made to 3 Countries

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—The offer of surrender made by Heinrich Himmler, German Home Minister and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Army through Count Folke Bernadotte is reported in all newspapers in Sweden as being made to the three countries of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

It is also reported that as soon as the joint terms of the anti-Axis side are drawn up they will probably be signed on the anti-Axis side by Marshal Josef Stalin and General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe and on the German side by Heinrich Himmler and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of High Command

Lindemann Denies Report

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—An AP dispatch from London quoted a Danish broadcast purportedly from Colonel General Georg Lindemann, German Commander in Denmark, who today denied "foreign reports and rumors" that the Germans there had surrendered or were leaving the country.

Queen Returns to Holland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who has been in Britain during the German invasion of the low countries, has now returned to Holland, according to a London report.

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YENAN REGIME HOLDS MEET

7th Plenary Session of Representatives Convened End of April

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 4.—The Yenan regime held the seventh plenary session of national representatives at the end of April, with the attendance of 544 representatives, including Mao Tse-tung, Chu Te, Chou En-lai, Liu Shao-chi, and others, and 208 candidates, according to information reaching here.

At the session, Mao Tse-tung reported on political matters and Chou En-lai on military matters while Liu Shao-chi gave an explanation on the change of the party badge. This was followed by the re-election of the central committee and the submission of proposals regarding the convocation of representatives from the "liberated regions" of China, the support of the popular movement against Japan, the organization of subterranean movement in the occupied regions, national unity and the establishment of a coalition government.

In a speech at the session, Mao Tse-tung urged the necessity of establishing a coalition government and a joint military command. Calling the Kuomintang dictatorial, he stated that the solution of the East Asian question would be impossible without the participation of the Soviet Union.

ABOLISH OPA, SOLON URGES

Organ Has Failed to Fulfill Its Tasks, Senate Is Told

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—Senator E. H. Moore of Oklahoma today described the Office of Price Administration's record as a "sordid story of incompetence and premeditated effort to destroy American ideals and American institutions," and urged that the agency be abolished, according to a Washingotn dispatch.

The least the Congress should do, he told the Senate, is "demand a complete change of the executive personnel of this wartime bureau that has so miserably failed to meet its obligations."

Noting that President Truman earlier his week condemned "irresponsible criticisms" of the OPA, Moore said criticisms had come chiefly from the Congressional committees.

CHURCHILL SAID MISSING

London Speculates Premier May See Truman or Go to Germany

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill failed to appear in the House of Commons this afternoon and this led to speculation as to his whereabouts, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill's absence immediately started a buzz of speculation among the Parliament members which grew in intensity as hours passed, the report added.

One line of conjecture was that Churchill might make one of his trans-Atlantic hops to consult President Truman on the impending German collapse. Another is that he might have flown to Germany to be presented at some momentous happening.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible], Kachek, Hokurei. [illegible]: Truk, Palau. [illegible]: Manila, Davao, [illegible], Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible]. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible], Djakarta. [illegible], Denpasar, [illegible], Balik-Papan, [illegible], Samarinda. [illegible] Koepang. [illegible]. Others: Hongkong, [illegible]. Closed: Bombay, London, [illegible]

JAPANESE TO CELEBRATE BOYS' FESTIVAL TODAY

Eating Leaf of Iris Assures Longevity of Life and Exorcises Evil Spirits

By KATSUTARO NARITA

The best time of the year comes in May. The elegant cherry blossom gives way to the luxuriant foliage which will clothe all hills, woodlands, fields, gardens, and parks. Indeed, in Nippon verdure itself is a real attraction in early summer, for this country has long been well known for her various kinds of trees and shrubs. And in this season, too, some of the cultivated flowers begin to bloom, and among them is included the shobu, a variety of iris, originally an aquatic grass plant of the sweet-flag family, whose long, narrow leaf, like sword-blade in shape, is indissolubly connected with the Boys' Festival, usually called Tango-no-sekku (Festival of May), which is annually held on May 5.

The Tango-no-sekku is also known as "Shobu-no-sekku," meaning Iris Festival, because it calls for many leaves of the Shobu, which are used for the reason that the sound of the word shobu, although written with different characters, means "Have a regard for a martial spirit!"

On the occasion of the "Shobu-no-sekku" when the Shobu begins to bloom, boys make it a rule to carry its sword-like leaf—teng it around their head with a white headband, Hachimaki which signifies integrity. For them this leaf symbolizes victory. And on this festival day the Shobu-no-yu, a bath containing chopped-up iris leaves, is indulged in by boys both by way of instilling the warriors spirit into these young bathers and in the traditional belief that the iris bath has a miraculous power to prevent all kinds of sickness.

In some provinces the people are accustomed to eat the leaf of iris on this festival day, for tradition avers that longevity will be acquired and bad luck avoided by eating it, and on this occasion, also, these leaves are placed on the roof of each house to keep evil spirit away, and the guests are served rice-dumplings wrapped in the leaves of reed, cherry, oak, or bamboo, and sake or ricewine, flavored with iris, accompanies the cakes.

Origin of Festival

The Boys' Festival, it is said, starts from A.D., 781, when bands of the Mongolian invaders descended upon Kyushu. At the head of his troops Prince Hayanaga, young second son of the Emperor, drove them back to their ships. The day the Mongolians were expelled was the 5th day of the 5th month in the lunar calendar, and in commemoration of the event and the youth of the commander the Boys' Festival was afterwards held yearly on the day.

The reference to iris, according to our historians, may date from the day when Prince Hayanaga prayed the Fujimori Shrine for protection against the Mongols. Iris were flowering in the field on this fifth day of the fifth month, when the Mongols were defeated and it is said that iris became an omen of good luck in overcoming enemies.

By what sort of tactics did this heroic prince and his brave men out maneuver the enemy By their bleeding operations, by fighting their way into the enemy with a drawn sword:—the same art of war as that which is now chosen by the Imperial Army on the Okinawa and the Philippine Islands. In this manner Prince Hayanaga was able to wipe out and defeat the great troops of the Mongols with a small number of soldiers. And truly this efficient and daring art of war has been, and still is, the grand tradition and characteristic of the Imperial soldiers and sailors.

Our people learned through experience gained in this war with the Mongols that the Nippon-to or Japanese sword which had been as straight as an arrow must be curved as much as a bow. A soldier cutting his way into the enemy with a naked curved sword resembling in shape a fresh iris leaf swaying about to a severe wind is a trueborn Japanese tactical unit even in the current war, and the spirit of such a soldier is the nucleus of our Special Attack Corps.

In order to make exhaustive bleeding of the hostile soldiers, such soldiers of ours will appear in a dark forest, fly down in the night sky, move on toward the enemy camps from a cliff, and present themselves from the surface of the sea.

We must add brief mention of the Shobuta (iris field) lying in the compounds of the Meiji Jingu Shrine, Tokyo, where the display of irises, white and in many shades of purple and lavender, is the best in Nippon. The Shobuta, beloved of the Empress Dowager Shoken, has an area of a little more than half an acre; eighty-four varieties flower there with a profusion of color, the appearance of which is so grand that it has been the admiration of all visitors including professional botanists. The flowers are at their best early in June.

The Shobu (Iris ensata, var. hortensis; iris) is a plant which is said to have originally grown wild in a small marsh in the mountains of northeastern Japan, and was brought to Edo (the present Tokyo) some three hundred years ago and cultivated there. It is a perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the family of Iridaceae. Its stem is some 30-40 inches high; its leaves are long, sword-shaped, and pointed, with thick, stringy fibers running along the center. The flowers of ordinary species consist of six petals in two layers; the outer three are large and somewhat round and drooping, the inner three small and pointing upwards. Reddish brown is the usual color, but purplish red, bluish purple, reddish blue, etc., are also found. Flowers attaining a diameter of 8-12 inches are not uncommon. There are several hundreds of cultivated varieties.

Girls, 17 to 23, Volunteer on Okinawa, Fighting With Army as Fight Tempo Rises

There is a girls' volunteer corps fighting on the Okinawa battlefield, according to the Mainichi.

When the enemy began landing, the Iida Unit was at the frontlines near Gino Bay while one wing of this unit, the Kanbayashi Unit was carrying out shock attacks against the enemy near the landing point. With the ever increasing tempo of the fighting the enemy intensified his firing and with quantitatively superior ammunition concentrated his attacks against the Japanese positions.

Just at this crucial period came the request from members of a girls' volunteer corps, who ranged in age from 17 to 23. They said, "Please let us help carry the ammunition."

"If you have the resolve to die fighting for the country with the Army, there's no difference between men and women. Come with us" was the answer.

The young girls cropped their hair and with the determination that they would not return to their town they followed the army carrying hand grenades and shouldering heavy ammunition.

The fight was bitter, very bitter. Japanese pressure against the enemy continued unabated but with the gradual reinforcement of the enemy and the increasing artillery firing, even the surrounding mountains began to become transfigure and the Japanese side sustained increasing casualties. Some members of the girls' volunteer corps died or were injured but the rest gritted their teeth and kept up the fight unflinchingly.

The Iida Unit Commander himself led the shock attacks and repulsed the enemy three times with men of his unit but on the third sally finally met his death. Taking up the command Sublieutenant Kitagishi carried on but he too was wounded. While directing the bitter operations in Nakagusuku from a stretcher he was hit by a bullet. When the soldiers under his command rushed to his side they found him dead. By him were three girls of the volunteer corps who had fallen by his side.

HITLER'S UNDYING SPIRIT IS EULOGIZED BY KURUSU

Fuehrer's Hopes Will Be Realized Some Day in the Future, He Emphasizes

Eulogizing the late Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Saburo Kurusu former Japanese Ambassador to Germany, said that even after the death of the Fuehrer, his love for his country and faith in a world peace, based on righteousness will be forever alive in the hearts of the German people and some day in the future, his dreams and hopes will be realized by his countrymen.

Mr. Kurusu further said, "While in Germany as Japanese Ambassador, I had many occasions to talk intimately with Fuehrer Hitler. I cannot forget the meeting we had at the Japanese Embassy on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Then, we talked about world peace and Japan's position in Greater East Asia. Even the statesmen of anti-Axis nations will not deny Fuehrer Hitler's burning love for his fatherland and his claim for justice and righteousness.

"The anti-Axis nations are intent on completely destroying with force the noble national character which is deeply rooted in the Germans, but such an attempt is as futile as dragging a reluctant horse to trough and forcing it to drink, as the old saying clearly indicates the impossibility of making an unwilling horse obey an order by force.

"It is impossible to establish world peace by means of using armed force in making the peoples of defeated countries obey the orders of the victors," declared Mr. Kurusu. He continued, "On our part, we cannot deny the fact that the European War is coming to an end. With the termination of the war in Europe, the true nature of the War of Greater East Asia will become clearer. We must fight primarily to preserve the fundamental character of Japan in defense of the homeland and, secondly, for the realization of the principles expounded in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

"Should our enemy scheme to destroy the fundamental character of Japan and trespass on the mainland, and further attempt to hamper the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia, we must carry on by resorting to every available means. Because of the continuation of the present hostilities, the establishment of world peace will be delayed and the peoples of the world must suffer more. However, the responsibility for the delay must entirely rest with the Anglo-Americans.

"Thinking over the prevailing situation, I feel it a great regret that President Wilson was born 25 years too early."

Yokohama Indians Donate

The Indian Independence League of Yokohama and the Indian Community of Yokohama, through its chairman, D. I. Mahtani, recently donated jointly ¥2,500 to the Kanagawa prefectural authorities for the relief of the air-raid sufferers from the recent enemy's blind bombing in Yokohama.

News and Views

U.S. Imperialism Laid Bare

The late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius Jr., Undersecretary of State Joseph Clark Grew and a host of other American political figures have with much fanfare heralded the so-called "United Nations Conference for International Organization" at San Francisco as "the most important conference ever held" to prevent aggression and future wars. President Harry Truman in his address at the opening of the Conference declared that the participating nations faced the great responsibility of setting up a world security structure so that permanent peace will prevail in the postwar period. The utter hollowness of this alleged American desire however, has been most strikingly proved by a statement made a few days ago by no less a person than Chairman David I. Walsh of the Senate Naval Committee.

Senator Walsh disclosed that he had designated a subcommittee of four Senators to go to San Francisco to discuss postwar Pacific naval and air bases with the American delegation to the so-called "world security" conference. He said the subcommittee would inform the American delegation that the United States should retain outright any islands wrested from Japan and needed as bases. The Senator elaborated: "I think the members of our committee are generally opposed to the idea of an international trusteeship for such bases. I anticipate that they will endeavor to impress that view upon the delegation." This statement by the Senator is significant because it is a brazen manifestation of America's imperialistic policy in the Pacific area. It is even more significant when considered in the light that it was the American authorities who first suggested an international trusteeship of the islands under Japanese mandate with the alleged purpose of preventing "future aggression" in the Pacific. Why the volte-face attitude of the United States in wanting outright retention of these islands?

The answer is that the United States is bent on dominating the entire Pacific and East Asia and is striking out boldly on that course, come what opposition may from any other country including Britain and her Dominions. Such opposition she is determined to trample down by sheer force. The United States' claim for outright possession of the islands in the Pacific has not a leg to stand on if it concerns the postwar period—and it is the postwar period that Senator Walsh and his colleagues are talking about. If the American utterances regarding the postwar world are to be believed as sincere, then the United States would certainly not be in need of any naval and air bases in the Pacific. Is it not the United States who has been insisting on the unconditional surrender of Japan, the reduction of Japan to a third-rate power, the total disarmament of her armed forces, the destruction of her industries—in short, measures so drastic that Japan would be thoroughly incapable of "aggression" in the postwar period? Reduced to such an impotent state, surely Japan would constitute no threat to the United States—and air and naval bases in the Pacific, particularly those west of the international date line, would certainly not be needed by America.

The inconsistency of the present American stand is at once clear when prewar American criticism of Japanese administration of the mandate islands in the Pacific is recalled. The oft repeated charge was that Japan had fortified these islands and that they constituted a threat to the United States. One has only to quote that famous outburst by the British Minister of War Munitions, Captain Oliver Lyttelton, to prove that it was the United States who forced Japan to rise in self-defense, In other words, America faced no threat from Japan.

The American demand for outright retention of the islands in the Pacific as naval and air bases, ostensibly for American security, is nothing but a smokescreen for American imperialistic designs on East Asia. Senator Walsh and his colleagues would like to have these islands in the Pacific as vantage points for American domination of the entire Pacific area—an inevitable cause for continuous strife.

AIR RAID VICTIMS FACE NEW LIFE IN METROPOLIS

Resolute Communities in Razed Areas Housing, Food and Other Problems

Smoke from cooking curling up here and there from the scorched earth—that is the answer to air raids of the true Yedokko, born and bred in Tokyo and who are determined, in spite of razed homes to stick it out in the Metropolis. From the very night of the April 14 raid 800 families in Toshima Ward alone have set up their Lares and Penates and started life all over again in air raid shelters.

This past fortnight a certain group of 45 households, including factory hands, office workers, a police officer, a landlord, and a doctor firmly joining hands, have been carrying on their neighborhood unit as of old. Inspired by the unquenchable spirit of the occupants of the raid shelters, plans are underfoot to form a new street association comprising the burnt-out households and those households that have been saved.

However, there are many problems facing this new life that cannot be solved on the basis of past experience. The first is the matter of housing. Hisao Takei, head of a certain street association, and his wife have raised the flooring of his three-mat shelter and using a chest of drawers which he had put in there before the raid is somehow managing, though inconvenienced to be sure.

But in rainy weather, when the opening of the shelter must be closed to prevent rain from blowing in, it is pitch black inside. With the rainy season ahead, Mr. Takei's biggest problem is drainage and the prevention of dampness.

Concrete Shelter Built

A plan is suggested by the shelter belonging to Dr. Minoru Nagashio of Otsuka Hospital. He had built a concrete shelter of about four and a half mats four or five years ago. His bedding and provisions in the shelter having been completely untouched by the fire, he has been bringing other necessary articles of housekeeping from his place of evacuation, with the intention of living in the shelter with his son. According to him, even though a raid warning may be sounded, the shining advantage of life in a shelter is that one can remain quite composed.

Rainy Day Protection

In regard to the drainage problem Dr. Nagashio has built a rude shelter of galvanized iron sheets above his underground shelter, using of course the iron sheets found in the burnt-out areas and those obtained from houses that have come under compulsory evacuation. This solves the rainy-day problem temporarily but he says that some solution must be speedily worked out if the greater portion of the day must be spent within the shelter.

What to do about the food problem? This is the second biggest problem of the raid shelter occupants. The chief of the Miyoshi Ikebukuro Police Station in giving them living permit has encouraged them to fight out this problem. Dry biscuits have been rationed together with emergency rice and miso, and a relay system of rationing is being planned. With the message passed on by word of mouth from the distribution center to each shelter and thus with food obtained, life in the shelter has taken on to some measure an aspect of security.

The bathhouse too was burnt down, but luckily, a stone bath in the neighborhood was saved and with plenty of fuel the people enjoy a hot bath in the open. Mail is kept at the post office, the people taking turns to go for it.

And so life goes on, with the people making the best of everything and even if it be life in a makeshift house underground, it is home to them.

In regard to drainage and waterproofing of raid shelters, Professor Yamazaki of the Mining Department of the Tohoku University says in effect:

"Although we have no actual experience to go by yet, the problem of drainage and waterproofing will have to be faced. For this it is my opinion that the flooring should be raised so that there will be ventilation below. Pillars should not touch the earth directly but space should be left which could be filled with brushwood. Or a scupper could be made to drain off the water below the ground.

"To ward off rain, a sloping roof is necessary with the angle a little steeper than usual. But in the downtown districts, where there is water even at a depth of two feet, water comes gurgling up and in this case the only thing to do is to mound earth on top and to make the shelter a semi-underground affair. The thickness of the earth covering the roof should be about 60 centimeters and should be packed down firmly. Between the roof and the earth it is a good idea to lay bamboo poles as precaution against strafing. Although shelters may not be proof against direct bomb hits, they are safe from blasts and fire."

Princess Chichibu Sees Raid Damaged Building Of Medical Organ Here

Her Imperial Highness Princess Chichibu, Patron of the Tuberculosis Prevention Society, was pleased to visit at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the headquarters of the same Society which was heavily damaged in the enemy air raid on April 14. After going through the damaged building, Her Imperial Highness listened to the reports on the April 14 air raid and later asked about the work being undertaken by the Society.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, May 4

EUROPE'S TRAGEDY

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Following the death of Fuehrer Hitler, Berlin has fallen and thus the worst that could be imagined has happened to Germany.

Those who know the traditions of the German spirit and the firmness of the people's unity under the Fuehrer also know that the citizens of Berlin kept up fierce resistance till the last.

Rising from the rank of a common man of Austria, Fuehrer Hitler saved Germany from the misery of defeat and isolation; and he fell in his attempt to accomplish the great work of rebuilding the nation. Perhaps one may dismiss the inclination of lamenting the passing of this hero as sentimentalism. But in thinking of the astounding war effort made by the German people throughout the last five years and a half and the brilliant fighting record of the German forces, even the enemy must be impressed.

The fall of the Reich capital is the greatest tragedy to which the European war has given rise. And that is not the tragedy of Fuehrer Hitler as an individual. Nor is it the tragedy of the citizens of Berlin. Nor is it a tragedy confined to the German nation alone. The loss of Berlin, which ever since the Hansa League of the Middle Ages has long been the center of cultural leadership, must be recorded in history as a tragedy for Europe.

What, however, we can immediately learn out of this historic tragedy, is this one thing: the ferocity of modern total warfare. Foreign cables report that every ditch in Berlin is filled with dead bodies. It teaches us that it is a fight without compromise till the end, and that there can be no half-way finish.

Of course, the War of Greater East Asia is not of a different category either. At the same time, the unity and spirit of the German people which even under such a tragedy still keeps up its resistance without surrendering cannot but be valued highly, beyond the question of victory or defeat.

In this, we can see the great leadership of Fuehrer Hitler and the strength of a State under orderly control. This fact may give a new determination and suggestion to us, who are preparing for the decisive battle of the mainland today.

THE DEATH OF TWO GREAT MEN

MAINICHI—Il Duce Mussolini and Fuehrer Hitler have died. We do not intend here to speak on the personalities or accomplishments of those two men. Nor do we wish to examine why their great lives had to end in such tragedies. But what today, as those two men have suddenly disappeared from our midst, we feel again, is this: how great traces can be imprinted on history by a man within a period of 10 or 20 years, a period which, considered from the viewpoint of the eternal walk of mankind, doesn't even count at all!

Indeed, we believe that the second quarter of the 20th century will undoubtedly remain in posterity as the age of Hitler and Mussolini. And it will be considered as a most deplorable fact that both of them, while engaging in the great task of establishing a new order in Europe, were abandoned by the gods of fate and had to leave this world midway. Or, were they ready to face such an end from the outset, inasmuch as they conceived such a great enterprise at all?

What we Japanese find consolation in is the fact that neither of the two fell into enemy hands alive. Undoubtedly, the display of the bodies of Mussolini and some ten of his followers was a ghastly atrocity. But we can say that in this he was still far luckier, compared with the eventuality of his being captured by the Anglo-Americans. In July of the year before last, when Mussolini was betrayed and taken prisoner, he was supposed to be turned over to the Anglo-Americans. And according to the enemy plan, Hitler, too, was to be entrapped along with Mussolini. How would it be if the two had fallen into the hands of the Anglo-Americans? It is greatly fortunate that they were eventually spared this humiliation. And moreover, those two allies and friends left this world almost at the same time. Indeed strange was the affinity binding those two heroes together.

POLITICAL ORGAN'S TASK EMPHASIZED BY MINAMI

Tells Parliamentary Members Their Work Is to Guide People to Victory

General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, pointed out to the parliamentary members of the organization that it is their mission to properly guide the public to exert their greatest efforts for the expansion of the nation's fighting strength, as the primary object for organizing the association is to effect such administration as to open the way for victory. The general made the above statement at the meeting of the parliamentary members held at the headquarters of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai on Thursday afternoon.

"Of a time when the enemy is pressing on Okinawa, an important point on our inner defense line, a crisis has come to our ally, Germany, and the war situation in Europe has come to such a serious stage that it is even thought that the fate of Germany has passed into the hands of the enemy," General Minami said in his address. "Hereafter, we alone must fight both the United States and Britain. I believe that at his moment the profound views and immovable conviction of the leaders, particularly those engaged in politics and in the task of guiding the people, have become doubly important.

"Since the very beginning of the war, we have expected difficulties. We have been fighting in cooperation with Germany, but recently, with the progress of the war, the cooperation of the two countries has become impossible. The present condition of Germany is really regrettable, but will have no effect whatever on our fighting strength.

"The enemies are now holding at San Francisco a conference of countries which are said to love peace. Is there any people in the world who does not love peace? The only difference is that while we desire peace that will give all human races their proper places, the enemy plans to build a peace structure through the despotism of big nations, mainly the United States and Britain. This would mean that the small nations would become the slaves of the Anglo-American Powers. However, the small nations do not like this idea as manifested by their attitude at the San Francisco Conference.

"We recognize that justice is on our side and believe that a true peace can only be brought about by the victory of Japan. Whatever might happen now, we will fight the war out with firm determination. That is the way to protect the Empire forever. We firmly believe that the road to victory will be opened for us.

"The first important thing the members of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai should do is to exert efforts to gain the full support of the people. For that end, we must enlarge our membership and speedily complete the organization of local branches.

"Secondly, we must establish policies for sure victory. Thirdly, we desire that your guidance will reach the public.

"In short, the vital point in expanding the nation's fighting strength is to urge the people to exert further efforts. The Government is expected shortly to organize the National Volunteer Corps and have it maintain close relation with our organization. I sincerely desire that you will all willingly join the National Volunteer Corps."

Post Office Insurance Urged

A campaign for encouraging the 100,000,000 people to utilize the post office insurance as a means of protecting themselves against emergencies in view of the increased enemy air raids, will be conducted during May by the Transportation and Communications and Finance Ministries with the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Government offices. The post office insurance will hereafter play a vital role in increasing the people's savings and at the same time stabilizing their livelihood, and it is hoped that the insurance will be fully utilized by as many industrial workers as possible.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1945

The Immortal Influence of Fuehrer Hitler

For some days it has been reported in various quarters that Fuehrer Hitler had met his death in the midst of the battle for the defense of Berlin. In view of the present disrupted state of communications in Europe, no conclusive official confirmation of this momentous news is yet available. But evidence has by now come from sufficiently authoritative sources to leave no reason to doubt that the Fuehrer is indeed no more. Apparently he fell on the afternoon of May 1 at his post of command in Berlin, and was succeeded as Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz.

In view of the steadfastness with which the Fuehrer, ever faithful to his sense of responsibility in complete disregard of his personal safety, remained constantly at his post with the troops in the position of greatest danger, the manner of his death comes as no surprise. It was exactly as might have been expected. As Grand Admiral Doenitz is reported to have stated in his first order of the day, the Fuehrer, ever true to his great ideal to save the peoples of Europe, risked his very life and indeed met with a hero's death.

What will be the consequence to the German nation of the loss of its incomparable leader, no one can predict in the face of the present breath-takingly rapid development of events. But that the death of Fuehrer Hitler is a most grievous loss that will leave an irreplaceable void, no one can deny. The deepest condolences are due to the German nation at this time of its greatest tribulation.

It may be too soon as yet to judge with proper perspective the place which Adolf Hitler will occupy in the history of the world, or to assess with accuracy the influence which he has wielded and the influence which his memory will continue to wield in shaping the destiny of mankind. But as to the general fact that he was one of the towering characters of world history there can be no doubt. The readily apparent achievements which he wrought in the recent history of Germany already mark him as a man of almost mystic powers with an inexplicable genius for inspiring leadership. At the end of the last World War, Germany lay mangled and exhausted, her life as a great nation apparently at an end. Tottering under the burden of an unjust and unreasonable dictated peace imposed upon her by insanely vindictive enemies, Germany faced the future with apparently no hope and no prospects. To add to the dismal outlook, Germany was at the same time torn asunder from within by contending domestic factions and corroding influences penetrating from without. Out of this appalling situation, Fuehrer Hitler created a regenerated German nation which strode to the fore as a model of domestic efficiency and of international power.

Under his unmatchable leadership, domestic dissension gave way to a national unity of a sort never attained by any other nation. Shattered industry and mass unemployment disappeared to be replaced by unparalleled production and a population busily engaged to the last man in profitable and creative work. A new social philosophy infused the German people with a new and buoyant spirit and brought them harmony and happiness in their social life. National power was not only restored and hope revived, but Germany reached a new pinnacle of prosperity, power, and influence.

It was not in Germany alone that Fuehrer Hitler wrought apparent miracles. Under his inspiration there developed a conception of a New World Order which held out to a wracked and ruined Europe the vision of a rational international order in which all the nations would find peace, plenty, and the full development of their potentialities through organized cooperation. A new era of sanity and progress was well on the way to being attained to take the place of the old suicidal selfishness and anarchy which had so long prevailed.

But unfortunately, the dark forces of reaction could not bear the success of this great apostle of enlightened progress. Mustering their malignant powers, the forces of evil banded together to obstruct his work. In the midst of his gallant fight against these destructive forces, he at last has succumbed.

Once again Germany faces the possibility of the same sort of disaster which befell her at the end of the last World War. Once again Europe seems fated to fall into the anarchy and suffering of the benighted past. How Germany and Europe will fare in the days immediately to come cannot be foretold. The great leader who saved Germany before is now gone.

But this much is certain, that whatever may befall in the immediate future, the Fuehrer has not died in vain. Whatever ordeal Germany may have to go through once again, Fuehrer Hitler has left implanted ineradicably in the consciousness of the German people the knowledge that they possess the power of perennial revival and restoration. What they accomplished once before, they can accomplish once again. The memory of their glorious advance under Fuehrer Hitler will remain to give them moral strength to sustain them through the days to come. His martyrdom will give them inspiration in the years to come to rise above their tribulations until in the end, although many years of retrogression may intervene, they will emerge triumphant once again to the attainment of their ideal. Hitler may be gone, but the spirit and influence of such a great personality can never die. Some time, though it may be distant, there will be a day of vindication when his ideal of a great Germany in the midst of a glorious New Order will inevitably prevail. For its essence is a thing of the spirit which no military force or political power can kill nor keep permanently suppressed.

Japan, once bound to Fuehrer Hitler's Germany in a close comradeship in arms, will ever honor his memory and respect his ideals. Whatever may happen in distant Europe as the result of his passing, the Japanese will remain true to the ideals which his country and theirs once strove to uphold in common. Japan will carry on without change until the end, confident that the ideal which she upholds, shared so intimately with Fuehrer Hitler during his life, must and will prevail some day at last.

Problem of a Patriot

"Just how do you think I could save on electricity and fuel oil?," asked one citizen.

"Well," replied another, "you might move in with your wife's folks for the duration of the emergency."

"Too late," sighed the sad one, "they thought of it first and are already established at my house."

Better Off Dead

A wealthy man, intent on matrimony, told his friend one day that he was 60 years old and he asked his friend: "Would it be better if I told a young lady whom I'd like to marry, that I'm only 50?"

"I'll be perfectly frank with you," his friend replied. "Your chances would be better if you'd tell her you are 70."

A Year Ago Today

May 5, 1944

Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died at his post in March, 1944, while directing general operations from a plane at the front, an Imperial Headquarters' communique revealed.

* * *

The appointment of Admiral Soemu Toyoda as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, succeeding the late Admiral Koga and that of Admiral Zengo Yoshida as Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station was announced.

* * *

Imperial Army Air Units in China blasted the Tanchuk airfield in Kwangsi Province, advance base of the American Air Force in China.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON CHINA

Neighborly Rather Than Formal Contacts Urged

By SUSUMU ICHIJI

II

At that, however, I cannot overrate the present China. Though indulging in my affection for her I would not give her an unqualified estimate. At best, chaotic is the word that describes the present conditions in China. There is no unity among the Chinese as a nation; hence we cannot esteem her as a strong power. For these reasons, I do not believe in keeping up of any embassy there, neither in the pushing any coquettish diplomacy; all she requires is our representation with a legation. Neither do I see any necessity in the sending of our diplomats there. Why I hold such a view is because I appraise China as she is and consider her as a good neighbor. All I care is the straightening up of the Sino-Japanese question through direct contact of both peoples, and to leaving out all the fine techniques in the diplomacy and fundamental adjustment of mutual relationships.

To start with, I am for the dropping of all such high-sounding words as neighborly friendship, common script, and same race, denoting our relations; for nearly all these words belie the actual situation now existing between the two countries; hence they connote sheer nonsense.

It appears that for a fundamental adjustment of our relations it is essential to drop all the diplomacy between the two nations as a condition precedent, for the present form of diplomacy is nothing but a formal procedure practiced for a long time by these European nations; it is not the means whereby to promote intercourse between two neighboring countries. In this light, the diplomacy between Japan and China ought to be sufficient with that of the neighborhood association. We need no formal dress, our everyday clothes will suffice. Neither is there any necessity of sending letters and documents; for if there is any need to communicate, all that is required is to send the people over to talk matters over. As is seen in the case of housewives, their intercourse is completed over the back-fence.

All Must Participate

In this sense, what is done in the neighborhood intercourse only between the fathers of the respective houses might not suffice; it should be carried on, besides between father and father, between the respective housewives, children, old people, and maids, each airing one's views according to the position one holds in the family.

If therefore China and Japan were good neighbors why would not intercourse of the neighborhood association be sufficient? Why could not contact between the respective military men diplomats, women, politicians, scholars, and all others including literary men, sportsmen, businessmen and artists, answer the same purpose, and do it in a more humanly way? This I believe is the real diplomacy and intercourse which should be carried on between the two countries.

It is to be regretted that there is no race of people on earth like the Chinese who have lost interest in their own history and traditions; they simply neglect them completely. What astonishes me most is the fact that whenever I asked my Chinese friends about it they just waved their hands, indicating how spiritless are the Chinese in that respect and that there are a great many of them who are far below me when it comes to knowing their own history. This shows in a way that the Chinese people are wandering in the dark; they seem not to care where they are heading, they have completely lost their way. The way in this sense means the sense of propriety which is born of their history and traditions. So when she is in that fix there is no use for me to cram down knowledge of China without adding a grain of salt. In other words, a China which has thus lost sincerity in her own institution is not a pleasant thing to contemplate either as an enemy or a friend.

So what present China needs to do in the first place is to find out this propriety and to have it set up firmly, so as to base her resuscitation upon it. If it should prove that it is too hard for her to discover this, it falls upon Japan to help her do it. It is for Japan to lead and assist China in this work; she should endeavor to promote the way of the new China by bringing to light the Chinese history and by preserving the good of her traditions; in short, she must realize that it is a great mission which she performs under the "Light of Asia."

Any scholastic research on China should be done under this light, the "Light of Asia". The solution of the Sino-Japanese problem should stand upon its realization.

My study of China is also being pushed according to this light. I have little to think of my own interest in China, or to make China an objective of my scholastic study, or to look upon China as a means of expedience to promote the Japanese national interest; in these things I have absolutely no interest.

Lastly, I intend to remain in China, in a part of China where I can best pursue my work, to study China further and to promote the settlement of the Sino-Japanese question. On the other hand, at Tokyo there are people who, like myself are devoting their time to their study of China and the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. But as far as I am concerned, I only long to remain in China, with my unrequitted affection for China, to push my work as my life's mission.

(End)

CHINA'S CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFTS

Chinese Have Adopted Many Features of Organic Laws Of Japan, and Other Countries

By MASAJI INATA

I

Many drafts of the Chinese constitutional law have proved abortive or short-lived. However, it is highly desirable to review them in order to understand the present and future problems of constitutional government in that country.

China faced humiliating treatment at the hands of the Occidental Powers through such events as the Opium War and the war with France and Britain during the middle of the 19th century; her capital was occupied and her beautiful palaces reduced to ashes by the armies of these European Powers. The period of these national disasters for China corresponded to our Kaei Era during which Occidental aggressive hands were extended to our own shores as in the case of China. However in our country patriotic movements arose and swept the entire nation like wild fire and with the Meiji Restoration our nation succeeded in laying the foundations of a modern State and was able to preserve its national independence. In China, on the other hand, no national awakening took place, despite the incomparable national humiliations and disgraces to which that country was subjected; and only such leaders as Tsao Kuo-han, Tso Tsung-chang and Li Hung-chang rendered some efforts in this direction following their pacification of the internal discontended elements. But all that they did was to purchase armed ships, create a naval academy, establish a shipbuilding yard or foreign language schools. No idea of any political reform seems to have ever entered the minds of these leaders. China then had succesive infant Emperors and the real power of the nation rested in the hands of the Empress Dowager and of her courtiers, by whom the greater portion of the State expenses for building a big navy was used in repairing the great garden of Wanshow. After miserable defeats in the wars with France and Japan, the serious-minded leaders of China began to feel the need of state reform on a fundamental basis and came to advocate constitutional government. Sun Yat-sen at that time had already come to realize the impotence of such political reforms by Chinese statesmen and went to Hawaii where he created an organization for revolutionary purposes. But its influence was so weak that it was regarded by the authorities of the Ching Dynasty merely as "a body of rats." Thus, the movement of China's political reform was carried on under the leadership of such men as Kang Yu-wei and his pupil Li Chi-chao. Kang and Sun were opposed to each other in respect to that education, ideas and political advocacy. Whereas Sun received his early Western education in Hawaii and medical schools in Canton and Hongkong, Kang was educated in the teachings of conference and although he received French education, he was at heart a Confucian. In his main work, he described the ideal world condition in which there is no state and no family and based his ideas on some of the Confucian classics.

Ideas Highly Realistic

However, as a practical statesman, his political ideas were highly realistic; his policy was to revere the traditional customs of China, to maintain the monarchical system, and to enhance the wealth of the Chinese nation. The political reform carried out by him and his party during 1898 was the first modern political reform of China. At that time there was a series of imperialistic demands for territorial leases and a division of China by Western nations such as Britain, France, Russia and Germany and this led him and his faction to rise to the needs of the time and effect political reform. He enjoyed the confidence and trust of Emperor Kwangchieh to such an extent that nearly all of the memorials made by him were accepted by the Emperor, and Imperial decrees based on his memorials were issued one after another. Although the substance of his political reforms consisted of various items such as the abolition of the traditional classical examinations for civil service, the establishment of educational institutions, the adjustment of national defense, encouragement of business, reform in the administrative system, and advocacy for the adoption of Confucianism as the religion of the nation, etc., the main purpose was to imitate the Meiji Restoration of Imperial Rule. In his explanation for his political reform, Kang says that the Japanese political system of the Meiji Era should be taken as the model for China's political reform, and states that, although Japan was threatened by the aggressive actions of America and Russia, she became strong by carrying out her political reform. He also states that there are many points in the Japanese system that China may adopt, both politically and socially. In another explanation of his political reform, Kang states that the Japanese ruler decided on the fundamental policy of the State after consultation with the government officials, created government offices in order to obtain the service of the wise and fixed her constitutional government by establishing an institution for this purpose. His proposals for political reform, however, were frustrated by the court factions under the influence of the Empress Dowager Si; Kang was demoted and his memorials remained ineffective. His faction then attempted a coup but was thwarted by the Empress Dowager and her courtiers; the Emperor was imprisoned and the reform party was put down, many of its leaders being killed. The reform movement was nipped in the bud within little more than 100 days. Its leaders attempted to go to Japan because they realized that Count Okuma was in sympathy with the revolutionary movement of China, but their object failed to materialize because of the political viciousness in Japan. Although the attempted political reform of China in 1898 proved fruitless, its historical significance must be noted in as much as it was modeled after the Japanese Imperial Restoration.

Need of Change Seen

After the Boxers' Uprising, the Empress Dowager and her faction came to realize the need of relaxing their old policy of stubborness and to effect political reforms. They decided to send many students to Japan who were directed to translate Japanese history, especially the history of the Meiji Restoration. Japan's victory over Russia in the war of 1904-5 made the entire peoples of Asia rejoice and they began their movement of racial independence. As pointed out by Sun Yat-sen himself in one of his speeches China at that time realized also that Japan's victory over Russia was due largely to the political reform which she had made since the time of the Imperial Restoration of the Meiji Era and her enforcement of a constitutional government, all of which contributed to making her a powerful racial State; he also stated that in starting his preparations for a constitutional government for his country, he modeled it after Japan just as in the case of the political reform of 1898. At the time of the latter reform the Ching Dynasty sent five Ministers namely Tsai Tse, Tsai Hung-tze, Tuan Fang, Shang Chi-chi and Li Sheng-tse to Japan and to other countries for the purpose of making investigation into the constitutional governments in these countries. The first of these five Ministers, namely Tsai Tse, who was a Manchurian prince, received special direction by Prince Ito, regarding the general policy of drafting a constitution. In guiding him Prince Ito stated that since China was a monarchy, sovereignty should not be delegated to the people. Prince Ito categorically explained the provisions of the First Chapter of the Imperial Constitution. These five Chinese Ministers went back to their country in the following year, whereupon the Imperial command for preparing a draft of the constitution was issued and political reform was started. Then three "constitutional Ministers" were dispatched to Japan, Germany and Britain; the one who came to Japan was named Ta Shou, who is still alive and who told me of his meetings with Japanese constitutional scholars, namely, Drs. Yatsuka Hozumi and Nagao Ariga, when I called on him in Peking in 1943. In 1908, the Ching Dynasty promulgated an outline of the constitution which was intended as a preliminary step for the adoption of a formal constitution. It shows the scrupulous attention paid by the Chinese officials in following the advice given by Prince Ito. Article 1, for example, declares that "The Emperor of China shall reign over China eternally;" Article 2 says, "The Sovereign shall be sacred and inviolable."

From the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the revolutionary force under the direction of Sun Yat-sen and his comrades increased in great numbers, due mainly to the influence of Chinese students who were studying in Tokyo. It is well known that Sun Yat-sen came to Tokyo in 1905 and that through the good offices of his Japanese comrade, Torazo Miyazaki, he came into contact with his Chinese revolutionary comrades Huang Hsing with whom he established an organization called "Domeikai" which published its organ called "Mingpao." Revolutionary articles were contributed by such students as Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-ming, Chou Tso-lin and others, all of whom stressed the need for constitutional democracy. Wang Chin-wei was in charge of the problems of the constitution and criticized the lectures given by Prince Ito to Tsai Tse. Li Chi-chao published a periodical called "Hsinming Tsungpao" at Yokohama as his organ of constitutional monarchy in opposition to the revolutionary group of his contemporaries. At that time there were tens of thousands of Chinese students in Tokyo.

Democracy Is Favored

Professor Chou Tso-jen has told me his reminiscences of these days in Tokyo. He told me that when he walked on the street of Kanda in Tokyo, he met more Chinese students than Japanese students and that he often went to the boarding house of Chang Ping-lin to hear his talks about Chinese classics, the latter being an exponent of the revolution. The great majority of the Chinese students were in favor of democratic revolution and a few of them were in favor of constitutional monarchy or defended the Chinese Government of the time, or remained neutral.

Although the Ching Dynasty reduced the period of preparation for the adoption of a constitutional government from nine to six years after the promulgation of the constitutional outline and hastened the drafting of a constitution, it failed to show sincerity in its attitude, while the measures it adopted were highly unwise so that it incurred the resentment of the masses and this was utilized by the revolutionary elements to their full advantage. In the meantime, the Ching Dynasty imitated the Japanese legal system and fixed its own cabinet system but the imperial court was largely monopolized by the Manchurian princes and courtiers. Wang Ching-wei, who was arrested for trying to assassinate Prince Chun, declared in the court that, although the constitutional government of the Ching Dynasty was claimed to be based on the Japanese political system, it did not know the history of Japan nor did it understand the real spirit of the Japanese constitution. He further stated that the constitutional system of the Ching Dynasty was intended only to protect the Manchurian Dynasty and was to be classed in the same category with the constitutional schemes of Turkey or of Annam. Now, it is a matter of great regret that the Ching Dynasty only imitated the external aspect of our Japanese constitution and only parts of it. With the outbreak of a revolutionary uprising in August, 1911, the Ching Dynasty was overtaken by complete surprise and tried to preserve its own existence by making maximum concessions to the revolutionary force. The court accepted the 12 demands made by the revolutionary faction led by Lan Tien-wei and the privy council decided on a 19-point constitutional monarchy which was promulgated promptly. It was said to have been modeled after the British monarchy but the power of the Ching Dynasty declined steadily and thus the national revolution of China came into being.

Cabinet System Favored

Shortly after the establishment of a republican regime in China, the Council at Nanking decided on a special basic law as a temporary constitution. Although some of the provisions contained in this measure were modeled after the American Federal Constitution, it took the form of a cabinet system instead of the American presidential system as a precaution against the designs of Yuan Shih-kai at the suggestion of Li Chiao-jen. Thus, the provision for State Ministers was modeled after the Japanese Constitution. Under the operation of this special law, there continued a strife between Yuan and the Kuomintang from the very beginning; and in the second year of the republican regime, Li was assassinated by the Yuan faction because he advocated the British cabinet system. Then, there occurred a second revolution, which, however, ended in failure. In the same year the national assembly created a committee to draft a constitution and this body began to draft a formal constitution at Tientan. But Yuan brought pressure to bear on the national assembly and himself became a de jure President. He then interfered with the drafting of the constitution. In the same year, the Tientan Constitutional Draft was completed. It adopted a parliamentary cabinet system contained in the French Constitution of 1870-1940. The adoption of this system had the object of opposing and crushing Yuan's political ambition. In this connection, mention should be made of the fact that an attempt was made at the time of the drafting of this cabinet system for the adoption of Confucianism as China's national religion (mainly advocated by Kang Yu-wei and his faction); but this was met by a violent opposition by many and afterward a compromise was reached whereby a provision was inserted stating that "national education should have the Ways of Confucius as the main body of morals." No similar provision ever appeared in later constitutional drafts. Yuan took advantage of the second revolution in suppressing the Kuomintang which he ordered to be disbanded; he then suspended the function of the members of the national assembly which was thus virtually disbanded; and the Tientan Constitutional Draft proved abortive.

(To Be Concluded)

THE PROBLEM OF COLONIES

Wide Difference Between Anglo-U.S. Views

The London Economist on March 31 writes under, "Colonial Issue" as follows:

When the Secretary of State for colonies addressed the meeting of American outpost last week on the British colonial empire, he was probably speaking to a far wider public than his immediate audience.

His recent visit to the United States may have prompted his rebuttal of the perennial American criticism of British colonial rule. But when he speak of the future of the British colonies, his remarks were of present importance, for the colonial question is one of the big subjects for discussion at the San Francisco conference.

It is evident from inspired reports appearing in the American press that the United States government intends to make some proposal at the San Francisco conference on the general subject of the colonies.

Just what sort of proposal has not emerged But it is apparent that the general idea behind the American proposals is that of "exclusive imperialism." Clearly, this might mean anything from reaffirmation of the mandate system and its extension to all colonial territories to the complete disappearence of colonial empires and their replacement by a system of International Administration.

The American government clearly cannot be seriously considering the latter extreme, but it may well have something more than the former in mind. The whole subject of the colonial issue crops up incessantly in American public discussions—usually for mistaken reasons—because of the progress of the Pacific war and the need in the near future of a decision on the Japanese mandated islands.

Clearly the power with the greatest strategic interest in them is the United States. It also has the capital resources necessary for their development. If the United States were to assume responsibility for the islands, it would find little criticism in this country.

But the American attitude toward imperialism makes such action distasteful if not impossible and the mandate solution found for the same dilemma after the last war is currently considered in the United States to be a too patent subterfuge.

Hence, the proposal to make the Japanese islands subject to international trusteeship. And if the Americans can pass such self-denying ordinance, could the other powers do the same in respect to their own colonies?

Reiterates Old Stand

Britain must take issue with the American proposal. Responsibility for the colonies, as Colonel Stanley pointed out, has devolved on this country more often by treaty and agreement than by conquest.

But today, we have that responsibility that we cannot share with others. We believe that any division of responsibility is not only impracticable but wholly against the wishes of the colonial peoples themselves.

In this declaration, the colonial secretary was only reiterating the former pronouncements of the British government. It is not that the idea of joint administration has never been tried.

The New Hebrides were made condominium of Britain and France as early as 1906. It is also worth noting that the New Hebrides are the only dependency in the southern areas, other than the Japanese mandates, where there is no legislative council or similar body in which the administration can have sound local opinion.

In the interests of the colonial peoples the responsibility for administration must rest in one place. For the British colonial empire, it rests in Secretary of State for colonies on whom pressure of public opinion can be brought to bear.

But how can public opinion here or in the colonies be effective when it must be exercised on an international body, consisting of representatives of powers with possibly conflicting colonial policies whose administration must be based on the lowest common multiple of mutual agreement?

How could the colonial administrator with so many masters to serve know where he stood? And, how could the colony make orderly and sure progress toward self-government when one trustee might want to hasten on the process while another wanted to hold back?

Britain, moreover, is not likely to be alone in objecting to the American proposal. This country is sure to have support of its own from colonies which are now themselves colonial powers. There is nothing indicating that Australia and South Africa are willing to share their responsibilities for their dependencies and mandates.

On the contrary, South Africa would like to extend its sovereignty by including in the union of South Africa protectorates now administered by the colonial office.

It is possibly significant that Smuts is to be present at San Francisco. Nor is the British Empire the only one to be considered. Even if Dutch and Portuguese views could be ignored, there can be no mistake about the French attitude.

The British counter proposal will take the form already advocated more than once by the colonial secretary. The British government is in favor of the extension of the system of regional commissions for colonial areas exemplified in the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

Only Advisory Bodies

Such a Commission would be composed of representatives not only of colonial forwards concerned but also of states "with major strategic or economic interest" in the area and this provision may be the loophole for a compromise with American ideas.

Regional Commissions would involve non-diminution of responsibilities of each colonial power for its own dependencies.

They would be advisory bodies only, but reports of the work of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission show that international cooperation resulting from them could produce very real benefits for the colonies.

Nor is the British government alone in its support for the Commission idea. Smuts has given it his blessing and more than a year ago, the conference of the New Zealand and Australian governments ended with establishing the South Seas Regional Commission with advisory functions relating to the welfare of the south sea islanders.

Though the extension of Regional Commissions, to judge from their cooperation in the Caribbean and Middle East, is likely to be approved by the Americans, it does not follow that they will accept it as an alternative to collective trusteeship.

Nor can it be considerd as an alternative to the mandate principle and it is to be hoped that recent statements by Colonel Staley, in particular in his address to the Foreign Policy Association in New York, are not to be read as implying that the British government wishes to throw the mandate principle overboard. Regional Commissions are extremely useful bodies but they cannot be substituted for the principle that colonial power should be accountable to world opinion for its administration of its dependencies.

Regional Commissions would supplement the mandate principle but not supercede it. In any case, the extension of Regional Commissions would be still no solution to the problem of what should be done with Japanese and Italian colonies.

If the South Seas Regional Commission were established, would the United States be willing to undertake the responsibility of administering Japanese mandated islands with their largely Japanese population?

Some will achieve colonies and some will have colonies thrust upon them. In this respect, the United States and the United Kingdom have a common problem. Neither wants to undertake more colonial responsibilities but both seem likely to be compelled to—one in the south seas and the other in east Africa.

If this, in fact, is what must happen, Japanese and Italian colonies should be held as mandates: American opinion would never consent to less.

The mandate system established after the last war has had many criticisms. One of its drawbacks was the powerfulness of the permanent mandate commission. And there is always a danger that it would be composed of men with plenty of ideals but lacking practical knowledge of colonial administrators. Against these drawbacks should be set the advantage of publicity given to colonial affairs by obligation on colonial power to report at regular intervals to the international body.

If international discussions on the colonial question could concentrate on how to improve the mandate principle instead of taking the form of impracticable proposals on one side, flat refusals on the other, [illegible] results might be achieved. As it is, the colonial problem, which could not have been a factor in the outbreak of war, might well become the bone of contention at the peace conference.

Experience

"Your mistress tells me that you wish to leave us to become an attendant at a mental hospital."

"That's right, sir."

"What experience have you had?"

"Well, sir, I've been here for three years!"

Easily Broken

Sailor: "I see there's a rule against tips here."

Waitress: "Bless your heart, apples were forbidden in the garden of Eden."